

Chapter 33

SWIMMING POOLS

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ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL¹

Sec. 33-1. Building permit required.

No public or private swimming pool installation, alteration, or repair work shall be commenced until a building permit shall first have been obtained from the building official. Construction is to be done in accordance with the Standard Building Code, as adopted by Chapter 10 of this Code, where applicable.

(Code 1986, § 33-1)

Sec. 33-2. Plumbing and electrical requirements.

Plumbing work is to be done in accordance with the codes adopted by Chapter 27 and electrical work in accordance with the code adopted by Chapter 14 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 33-2)

Sec. 33-3. Final inspection; enclosure.

All public and private swimming pool installations must be complete, completely filled with water and in operation before final inspection. For the safety of others, before final inspection, the pool shall be completely enclosed with a wall, fence or other substantial structure not less than four (4) feet in height and with maximum two-inch mesh or two-inch vertical openings, or otherwise constructed as to be difficult to climb.

(Code 1986, § 33-3)

Secs. 33-4 -- 33-15. Reserved.

¹ **Cross references**--Amusements, Ch. 6; building regulations, Ch. 10; electrical regulations, Ch. 14; fire prevention and protection, Ch. 17; gas regulations, Ch. 19; housing, Ch. 21; plumbing, Ch. 27; water, Ch. 36.

ARTICLE II. PUBLIC POOLS

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 33-16. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply along with those hereinafter set out in division 2 of this article in the interpretation of this article:

Certified lifeguard means an individual who has successfully completed an American Red Cross Senior Life Saving Course and holds a current certificate of qualification or who has had equivalent training (e.g., graduate of Y.M.C.A. course with competence as senior lifesaver).

Health officer means the person duly appointed to such position having jurisdiction, or any person or persons authorized to act as his agent.

(Code 1986, § 33-16)

Cross reference--Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 33-17. Health officer to enforce.

It shall be the duty of the health officer to enforce provisions of this article.

(Code 1986, § 33-17)

Sec. 33-18. Health officer to inspect.

The health officer is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine conditions at all public pools in order that he may perform his duty of safeguarding the health and safety of those individuals using such pools and facilities.

(Code 1986, § 33-18)

Sec. 33-19. Health officer's right of entry; duty to cooperate.

The health officer shall have the power to enter upon any private or public property at reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the enforcement of this article, and he shall be given access to any record and shall be furnished such information as required to make his inspection complete.

(Code 1986, § 33-19)

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Sec. 33-20. Frequency of inspections; water samples required.

Inspections of public pools shall be made at least once per week during any and all times that such public pools are in actual operation or are open for public use. Water samples shall be taken for bacteriological examination at the time inspections are made.

(Code 1986, § 33-20)

Sec. 33-21. Plans, specifications required.

Plans, specifications, and supporting data shall be prepared and submitted in duplicate to the health officer for approval as outlined in section 33-58 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 33-21)

Sec. 33-22. Permit--Required.

It shall be unlawful for any public pools to be operated by any person at any time unless he holds a valid permit issued by the health officer in the name of such person for that specific public pool. The health officer is hereby authorized to issue, suspend, or revoke permits in accordance with the provisions of this article; provided that, exceptions may be made for those public pools regulated by the Regulations Governing Organized Camps as authorized by Chapter 65, Public Acts of 1965, being T.C.A. Title 53, Chapter 38.

(Code 1986, § 33-22)

Cross reference--Businesses, trades and occupations generally, Ch. 11.

Sec. 33-23. Same--Application required; inspection; action on application.

(a) *Application.* Application for a permit to operate a public pool shall be made in writing, in the name of the person making application, to the health officer.

(b) *Inspection.* At this time an inspection of the public pool under consideration shall be made by the health officer.

(c) *Issuance.* If he is satisfied that the requirements of this article are met the permit shall be issued.

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(d) *Denial.* If deficiencies are found, issuance of the permit shall be denied until said deficiencies are corrected.
(Code 1986, § 33-23)

Sec. 33-24. Same--To be posted; duration.

Permits for operation of public pools shall be conspicuously posted on the public pool premises at all times. Such permits shall be good for one (1) calendar year only unless revoked or suspended by the health officer.
(Code 1986, § 33-24)

Sec. 33-25. Operator required; qualifications.

All public pools shall be operated and maintained by a qualified person, other than a lifeguard on duty, and such person shall be on duty at all times when the public pool is open for use by the public. The operator shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the health officer that he is competent to conduct the operation of the public pool in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
(Code 1986, § 33-25)

Sec. 33-26. Lifeguard required; qualifications; exception.

A certified lifeguard shall be provided at all public pools, and he shall be on duty at all times when such pool is being used by the public. The lifeguard shall show and have on file at the pool premises a current certificate or documentary evidence of qualification; provided that, exceptions may be made for Types D and E pools by the health officer if swimming is done under adult supervision.
(Code 1986, § 33-26)

Sec. 33-27. Records required.

Operators of all public pools shall keep a daily record containing at least tests for free chlorine residual or residual of any approved sanitizing agent that may be used, pH and backwash frequency. This information and such additional information as may be required by the health officer shall be recorded on a form and with such frequency as prescribed by the health officer.
(Code 1986, § 33-27)

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Sec. 33-28. Test kits required.

Test kits of the type and range as described in section 33-88 shall be provided by the owners or sponsoring agencies of public pools and shall be kept at the public pools for the operator's use.
(Code 1986, § 33-28)

Sec. 33-29. Vacuuming equipment required.

Facilities shall be installed for the operation of a vacuum cleaner and vacuum cleaning equipment which meets the criteria of section 33-85 shall be provided at all public pools.
(Code 1986, § 33-29)

Sec. 33-30. Cleanliness, maintenance of walls, bottoms.

Walls and bottoms of all public pools shall be kept clean at all times. Frequency of vacuuming and scrubbing shall be such as to fulfill the above requirement. Pool walls and bottoms shall be maintained in a state of good repair at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-30)

Sec. 33-31. Frequency of filter turnover.

Filters shall be operated continuously to provide three (3) to four (4) daily turnovers in filtered water in all public pools.
(Code 1986, § 33-31)

Sec. 33-32. Chemical equipment required.

Equipment for chlorination, hypochlorination, and other chemical treatment meeting the criteria of Division 2 of this article shall be provided at all public pools. Such equipment shall be operated in a manner to maintain a water quality as described in section 33-90 at all times in public pools when they are being used by the public.
(Code 1986, § 33-32)

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Sec. 33-33. Cleanliness of gutters.

Overflow gutters shall be kept clean and overflow outlets open at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-33)

Sec. 33-34. Water level.

The water level in all public pools shall be maintained at the proper operating level at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-34)

Sec. 33-35. Bathers to shower; diseased bathers.

All persons shall be required to take showers before entering any public pool. Any person having any apparent skin disease, sore or inflamed eyes, cough, cold, nasal or ear discharge, wearing bandages, or having any communicable disease shall be excluded from public pools except on presentation of a current written permit signed by a physician.
(Code 1986, § 33-35)

Sec. 33-36. Maintenance of shower, toilet, dressing rooms.

Walls and floors in shower, toilet and dressing rooms shall be kept clean and in a state of good repair at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-36)

Sec. 33-37. Type, maintenance of plumbing facilities.

All plumbing facilities shall be of approved construction and design and shall be kept clean and in good repair at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-37)

Cross reference--Plumbing generally, Ch. 27.

Sec. 33-38. Type, maintenance of drinking fountains.

All drinking fountains shall be of approved construction and design and shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

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(Code 1986, § 33-38)

Sec. 33-39. Requirements for drinking water.

Drinking water shall be safe, potable, adequate, and under pressure, or otherwise meeting the approval of the health officer.

(Code 1986, § 33-39)

Sec. 33-40. Waste containers.

Waste containers provided in bathhouse facilities shall be of fire resistant construction. Covered containers shall be provided at or near each commode in women's toilet facilities.

(Code 1986, § 33-40)

Cross reference--Garbage and refuse, Ch. 18.

Sec. 33-41. First aid supplies; medical aid.

First aid supplies meeting the approval of the health officer shall be provided at all public pools when said pools are in use. Arrangements should be made with a local physician for prompt medical aid in the event of an emergency.

(Code 1986, § 33-41)

Sec. 33-42. Violations, penalty.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or who shall fail or refuse to comply with any notice issued by the health officer with reference to the enforcement of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon his conviction shall be subjected to a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense, and each day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(Code 1986, § 33-42)

Secs. 33-43 -- 33-55. Reserved.

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DIVISION 2. MINIMUM STANDARDS

Sec. 33-56. Applicability.

The minimum standards set out in this division shall apply to all public or semipublic swimming pools, under all categories of usage, except as specifically noted under subsequent headings.
(Code 1986, § 33-56)

Sec. 33-57. Pools deemed public; pools excepted; pools classified.

(a) *Generally.* All artificially constructed swimming pools other than residential pools, wading pools and spray pools, as herein defined, shall be deemed to be public pools. These latter types of pools shall not be subject to this division but shall be subject to criteria covered in other publications.

- (1) *Residential pools* which are excepted herein shall be defined as any privately-owned pools which are built in connection with single family residences, the use of which shall be confined to the family or each householder and his private guests.
- (2) *Public swimming pools*, for the purposes of this article, shall be defined as listed in the following categories, based upon specific characteristics of size, usage, and other factors:
 - a. *Type "A"*. Any municipal, community, public school, athletic club or swimming club pool or pool for other similar usage and type.
 - b. *Type "B"*. Institutional pool, such as for Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, Campfire Girls, Boys' Camps, Girls' Camps, and for similar type usage.
 - c. *Type "C"*. Country clubs, large hotels and motels of more than one hundred (100) units, with pools having a water surface area in excess of sixteen hundred (1,600) square feet.

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- d. *Type "D"*. Motels and apartments, multiple housing units, small hotels of less than one hundred (100) units, not open to the general public and with pools having a water surface area of less than sixteen hundred (1,600) square feet.
- e. *Type "E"*. Treatment pools, therapeutic pools, and special pools for water therapy.
- f. *Type "F"*. Indoor pools.

(b) *Exceptions*. The above categories shall be the basis for certain specific variations from this division for public swimming pools as a whole.

(Code 1986, § 33-57)

Sec. 33-58. Preparation, submission, approval of plans; approval prerequisite to other permits.

Plans and specifications with supporting data shall be prepared by a professional engineer or architect holding registration in the state. Before work is commenced on any new construction or any alteration of any existing pool, plans and specifications, accompanied by such pertinent data as may be required, shall be submitted to the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Health Department for its approval, and no part of the work shall be undertaken until the health department has endorsed upon the plans and specifications its written approval thereof. No department of the city charged with the duty of issuing building permits, plumbing permits, lighting permits, sewer connection permits or any other or like permits, in connection with construction, shall issue such permit in connection with the construction, repair, or remodeling of swimming pools, until after the approval of such health department of the plans and specifications above provided for has been endorsed thereon.

(Code 1986, § 33-58)

Sec. 33-59. Structural stability.

(a) All public pools shall be constructed of an inert and enduring material, designed to withstand all anticipated loading for both pool empty and pool full conditions. Working stresses shall be based upon predetermined ultimate strengths of materials used, with a factor of safety of not less than two and one-half (2½).

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(b) Provisions shall be made for the relief of pressures which might occur as a result of unbalanced exterior hydrostatic pressures, or means shall be provided for positive and continuous drainage from under the pool floor or around the pool walls, whether ground water is present or might occur at some future time.

(c) Special provisions shall be made to protect the pool structures from both internal and external stresses which may develop due to freezing in cold climates.
(Code 1986, § 33-59)

Sec. 33-60. Obstructions in diving area.

There shall be no obstruction from the wall or the floor, extending into the clear area of the diving portion of the pool. There shall be a completely unobstructed clear distance of thirteen (13) feet above the diving board.
(Code 1986, § 33-60)

Sec. 33-61. Lifeguard chairs.

Each public swimming pool shall have at least one elevated lifeguard chair. This shall be presumed to be adequate for two thousand (2,000) square feet of pool surface area and one additional lifeguard chair shall be provided for each additional area of two thousand (2,000) square feet or fraction thereof. Where a pool is provided with more than one (1) lifeguard chair and the width is forty (40) feet or more, they shall be located on each side of the pool. In Types D and E pools, lifeguard chairs need not be provided.
(Code 1986, § 33-61)

Sec. 33-62. Life line.

A life line shall be provided at or near the break in grade between the shallow and deep portions of a public swimming pool, with its position marked with colored floats at not greater than five (5) foot spacing. The life line shall be three quarters (3/4) inch minimum diameter and its terminals shall be securely anchored and of corrosion-resistant material and of type which will be recessed or have no projection which will constitute a hazard.
(Code 1986, § 33-62)

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Sec. 33-63. Wall and floor finish.

Wall and floor finish shall be of masonry, tile or other inert and impervious material and shall be reasonably enduring. Finish shall be moderately smooth and of a white or light color. Sand or dirt bottoms are prohibited.

(Code 1986, § 33-63)

Sec. 33-64. Depth markers.

Depth of water shall be plainly marked at or above the water surface on the vertical pool wall and on the edge of the deck or walk next to the pool, at maximum and minimum points and at the points of break between the deep and shallow portions and at intermediate increments of depth, spaced at not more than twenty-five (25) foot intervals. Depth markers shall be in numerals of four (4) inches minimum height and of a color contrasting with the background. Markers shall be on both sides and ends of the pool.

(Code 1986, § 33-64)

Sec. 33-65. Lifesaving equipment.

(a) One (1) unit of lifesaving equipment shall consist of the following: A ring buoy with minimum outside diameter of twenty (20) inches to which shall be attached a length of one-fourth (1/4) inch rope, not less than one and one-half (1½) times the maximum width of the pool; a life pole or shepherd's crook type of pole with minimum length handle of twelve (12) feet; a separate throwing line of one-fourth (1/4) inch rope with length not less than one and one-half (1½) times the maximum width of the pool. Not less than one (1) unit of equipment, as above, shall be provided at every public pool. One unit shall be presumed to be adequate for two thousand (2,000) square feet of pool area, and one (1) additional unit shall be provided for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet, or major fraction thereof, of pool area.

(b) Lifesaving equipment shall be mounted in conspicuous places, distributed around pool edge, at lifeguard chairs, or elsewhere, ready of access, its function plainly marked, kept in repair and ready condition, and bathers or others shall not be permitted to tamper with it, use it for any purpose other than its intended use, or remove it from its established location.

(Code 1986, § 33-65)

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Sec. 33-66. Ladders and stairs.

(a) A minimum of one ladder shall be provided for each seventy-five (75) feet of perimeter and no less than two (2) ladders shall be provided at any pool. Where stairs are provided in a pool, one ladder may be depleted for each set of stairs provided. A side handrail extending up above and returning to the horizontal surface of the pool deck, curb, or coping shall be provided at each side of the ladder.

(b) All stairs entering a public pool shall be recessed. An exception to this may permit the construction of steps directly entering the pool and not recessed into the pool walls, in Types C, D and E.

(Code 1986, § 33-66)

Sec. 33-67. Shallow minimum depth.

Every public swimming pool shall have a minimum depth in the shallow area of the main swimming area of not less than three (3) feet from the overflow level to the floor. Exceptions may be made for Types D and E pools, or in pools built principally for instruction.

(Code 1986, § 33-67)

Sec. 33-68. Slope of floor into shallow area.

In a swimming pool with a diving area, the shallow portion of the pool shall be defined as the portion between the shallow end and the break point between the shallow area and the diving area. The slope of the floor shall be uniform from the break between the diving area and the shallow portion and shall not be greater than one (1) foot of slope in twelve (12) feet, except in small, Type D pools where the pool is less than forty-two (42) feet in overall length, in which case the rate of slope shall not exceed one (1) foot in eight (8) feet.

(Code 1986, § 33-68)

Sec. 33-69. Diving area.

(a) The area of a public swimming pool where diving is permitted shall be, in the case of a rectangular pool, at one end, or may be in a recessed area forming one (1) of the legs of a T, L or Z shaped pool, divorced from the main swimming area by a life line, or may be a wholly separate

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structure. Exceptions to this may be made in special purpose type pools intended for training and instruction.

(b) Pools of the types wherein diving is permitted shall have adequate area and depth of water for safe diving and the minimum depth and area characteristics for this area shall be as indicated in the accompanying chart.

(Code 1986, § 33-69)

Editor's note--The chart to which references is made in this section is not set out in this Code but is on file in the office of the clerk of city council, along with Ord. No. 5725, from which this article was derived.

Sec. 33-70. Vertical wall depth.

(a) All public pool walls shall be vertical for a minimum depth of two (2) feet, six (6) inches. Exceptions to this requirement may be made in Types C, D and E pools, only when there is a clear understanding that the owner does not intend or desire that such pool may be used for competition in aquatic sports, at any time in the future. In these excepted cases where a departure from vertical walls is permitted, the maximum batter or slope shall not exceed one foot horizontal to five (5) feet vertical or an angle of eleven (11) degrees--twenty (20) feet from the vertical.

(b) In all types A and B pools or in any other type where it is considered that the conduct of swimming competition may be desirable at any time in the future, the walls at opposite ends of any possible racing course shall be parallel and be vertical for at least two (2) feet six (6) inches of the water surface.

(Code 1986, § 33-70)

Sec. 33-71. Walks.

(a) Walks shall be continuous around the pool with a minimum width of eight (8) feet of unobstructed clear distance including a curb at the pool edge, if such a curb is used. Exceptions may be made in Types B, C, D, E and F as below:

B--4 feet.

C--4 feet.

D--4 feet.

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E--No minimum.

F--4 feet.

(b) A minimum of three (3) feet walk width shall be provided on the sides and rear of any piece of diving equipment.

(c) All walks, decks and terraces shall have a minimum slope of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch per foot to drains or points at which the water will have a free unobstructed flow to points of disposal at all times.

(d) The finish texture of walks must be nonslip and such that there will be no discomfort to bare feet.

(e) Hose bibbs shall be provided around the perimeter of the deck area at intervals such that all parts of the swimming pool deck area may be reached with a fifty (50) feet hose.
(Code 1986, § 33-71)

Sec. 33-72. Enclosure.

(a) A wall or other enclosure of four (4) feet minimum height and with a maximum of two (2) inch mesh, two (2) inches wide vertical openings, or otherwise so constructed as to be difficult to climb, shall be provided completely enclosing the pool area, all of which shall be paved.

(b) Exceptions may be made for Types C and D. In Types C and D where the fence is dispensed with, a hedge or other clear demarcation shall be provided, with instructions and posting clearly defining the pool area as for bathers only and from which spectators and others in street clothes are rigidly excluded.

(c) Access to the pool by bathers shall be provided only through the bath house or dressing room facilities, and any other fence opening shall be for service operations only.
(Code 1986, § 33-72)

Sec. 33-73. Overflow gutters.

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(a) An overflow gutter shall be installed continuous around all public swimming pools, with the exception that where surface skimmers of acceptable design, and in adequate number, as described in section 33-74, are employed, the overflow gutter may be eliminated in all pools having a surface area of less than five thousand (5,000) square feet.

(b) Overflow gutter shape, wherein the outer edge of the lip is flush with the pool wall above and below the gutter, entirely recessed, shall not be permitted.

(c) The overflow gutter depth below the overflow lip shall be a minimum of two (2) inches at the high points between drains. The drains shall be spaced at a maximum of fifteen (15) feet on centers and a slope provided in the bottom of not less than two and one-half (2½) inches in ten (10) feet. In no sense is this intended to preclude the use of roll-out or deck level type pools where other conditions are met and satisfactory design is provided.

(d) The branch piping to each overflow gutter drain shall not be less than two (2) inches.

(e) Where overflow gutter drains discharge into sanitary sewers, a trap shall be provided in each main before discharge into the sewer.

(f) Overflow gutter mains shall be of adequate size such that, under conditions of maximum flow, there shall be no surcharge or back pressure greater than one foot and in no case greater than one foot less than the difference in elevation between the drain fittings and the flow line of the waste main, in order that there shall at all times be a free flow from all overflow gutter drains.

(g) Where overflow gutters discharge into a sanitary sewer or storm sewer, an air-gap of not less than one foot shall be provided between the point of discharge of the gutter and the drains into the sewer, or a relief manhole shall be provided where surcharge or back pressure will overflow at a point not less than twelve (12) inches below the elevation of the overflow gutter fittings in the gutter.

(h) Overflow gutters will not be connected to recirculation water.
(Code 1986, § 33-73)

Sec. 33-74. Surface skimmers.

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Skimmers may be permitted in lieu of overflow gutters on swimming pools of Types B, C, D and E, providing acceptable handhold is installed. At least one skimming device shall be provided for each eight hundred (800) square feet of surface area or fraction thereof. The handhold must be no more than nine (9) inches above the normal waterline. Skimming devices shall be built into the pool wall, shall adequately remove floating oils and waste and shall meet the following general specifications:

- (1) Each skimmer shall be designed for a flow-through rate of at least thirty (30) gallons per minute and the total capacity of all skimmers in any pool shall be approximately fifty (50) percent of the required filter flow of the recirculation system.
- (2) They shall be automatically adjustable to variations in water level over a range of at least three (3) inches.
- (3) An easily removable and cleanable basket or screen through which all overflow water must pass shall be provided to trap large solids.
- (4) The skimmer shall be provided with a device to prevent airlock in the suction line. If an equalizer pipe is used, it shall provide an adequate amount of make up water for pump suction, should the water of the pool drop below the weir level. This pipe shall be at least two (2) inches in diameter and shall be located at least one (1) foot below the lowest overflow level of the skimmer.
- (5) An equalizer line shall be provided with a valve that will remain tightly closed under normal operating conditions, but will automatically open at a differential of not more than four (4) inches between the pool level and the level of the overflow tank.
- (6) The overflow weir shall be of sufficient length to maintain a rate of flow at least twenty (20) gallons per minute per lineal foot of weir lip.
- (7) Skimmer shall be of substantial, enduring and reasonably corrosion-resistant.
- (8) One (1) skimmer will be placed at a point in the pool opposite the direction of prevailing summer winds.

(Code 1986, § 33-74)

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Sec. 33-75. Recirculation and filtration equipment.

All public swimming pools shall have recirculation and filtration equipment provided for water purification in accordance with criteria in this article. Fill and draw pools are prohibited.
(Code 1986, § 33-75)

Sec. 33-76. Sand filters.

These minimum standards shall apply, where applicable, to either gravity or pressure sand filters.

- (1) Filter tanks shall be designed with a factor of safety of four (4) in relation of working pressure to ultimate strength.
- (2) The filter bed shall consist of suitable grades of filter sand and a supporting bed of graded gravel or other porous material which shall serve to support the filter bed and distribute both filtered and backwash water uniformly. The supporting bed consisting of graded gravel or other material shall support not less than twenty (20) inches of filter media consisting of silica sand or other durable, inert material with an effective size between 0.4 and 0.55 mm, and a uniformity coefficient and not exceeding 1.75.
- (3) The minimum freeboard to the drawoff point of backwash water shall be not be less than twelve (12) inches above the normal level of the top of the filter bed. The minimum backwash rate shall be not less than twelve (12) gallons per square foot of filter bed per minute.
- (4) Where anthracite coal or other filter media is employed, the freeboard shall be adequate to prevent the media being carried off to waste when the filter bed is backwashed at a rate adequate to carry off foreign material filtered from the water. The freeboard and the rate of backwash shall be the subject of individual design, based upon specific gravity of the media.
- (5) The underdrain system shall be such that uniform collection of filtered water and distribution of backwash water shall be provided over the entire bed area.

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- (6) Ratio of total underdrain orifice area to total area of bed shall not be less than 0.25 percent, nor more than 0.40 percent.
 - (7) Orifices or interstices in the underdrain system shall be uniformly distributed over the entire filter bed area, or so designed that the flow of water through the beds shall be at uniform velocity and uniform rate over the whole area for both filtering and backwashing operations, within minimum practicable limits and those established by generally approved and accepted waterworks practice. The underdrain system design shall be one which demonstrably will provide a uniform flow distributed over the entire bed area.
 - (8) The underdrain system shall be provided of material which is corrosion-resistant and enduring, wherein the orifices shall be so designed and of such material that they will maintain approximately constant area and velocity.
 - (9) Design rate for sand filters shall be three (3) gallons per minute, per square foot of bed area, at time of maximum head loss, as a minimum standard.
 - (10) The filter plant shall be provided with influent and effluent pressure gauges, illuminated backwash sight glass and air relief valves.
 - (11) The filter plant shall be provided with face piping and valving to permit the functions of filtering to pools or backwashing to waste with the battery as a whole or any unit operated singly.
 - (12) The filter plant shall be provided with means for draining all filter units and piping, so that all parts of the system may be completely drained to prevent damage from freezing.
- (Code 1986, § 33-76)

Sec. 33-77. Diatomaceous earth filters.

All diatomite type filters, whether of the vacuum or pressure type, shall comply in all respects with the standards of the National Sanitation Foundation covering such filters. The following requirements are applicable:

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- (1) Sufficient filter area shall be provided to meet the design pump capacity.
- (2) The design rate of filtration shall not be greater than the following:

DESIGN RATE OF FILTRATION

(GPM/Sq.Ft. of effective filtering surface)

<i>Types of Filtration Systems</i>	<i>Rates</i>	<i>Type of Body Feed</i>
Pressure	2.0	Without continuous body feed.
	2.5	With continuous body feed.
Vacuum	1.5	Without continuous body feed.
	2.0	With continuous body feed.

- (3) Where body feed is provided, the device shall be accurate (±10%) and dependable, and shall be capable of continually feeding within a calibrated range, adjustable from two (2) to six (6) ppm, at the design capacity of the recirculation pump.
- (4) Filter area, where fabric is used, shall be determined on the basis of effective filtering surfaces as created by the septum supports with no allowances for areas of impaired filtration, such as broad supports, folds or portions which may bridge.
- (5) The filter and all component parts shall be of such materials, design and construction as to withstand normal continuous use without significant deformation, deterioration, corrosion or wear which could adversely affect filter operation.
- (6) The filter shall be so designed and constructed, or provision made, to preclude the introduction of appreciable quantities of filter aid into the pool during pre-coating operations.

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- (7) The tank containing the filter elements shall be constructed of steel, or other suitable material approved by the department. Pressure filters shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of fifty (50) pounds per square inch with a four (4) to one (1) safety factor. Vacuum filters shall be designed to withstand the pressure developed by the weight of the water contained therein and closed vacuum filters shall, in addition, be designed to withstand the crushing pressure developed under a vacuum of twenty-five (25) inches of mercury with a safety factor of 1.5 in both instances. The septa or elements which support the filter aid shall be of corrosion-resistant material and shall be provided with openings, as specified in the NSF standard for diatomite type filters. The septa shall be constructed to be resistant to rupture under conditions of the maximum differential pressure between influent and effluent which can be developed by the circulating pump and of adequate strength to resist any additional stresses developed by the cleaning operation.
- (8) Where dissimilar metals, which may set up galvanic electric currents, are used in the filters, provision shall be made to resist electrolytic corrosion. The filters shall be designed in such a manner that they may be easily disassembled with allowances made for adequate working space above and around the filters to allow the removal and replacement of any part and for proper maintenance.
- (9) The filter plant shall be provided with such pressure, vacuum or compound gauges as are required to indicate the condition of the filter. In vacuum filter installations where the circulating pump is two (2) horsepower or higher, an adjustable high vacuum automatic shutoff shall be provided to prevent damage to the pump by cavitation.
- (10) All filters shall be equipped for cleaning by one or more of the following methods: Backwashing, airbump-assist backwashing, spray wash (mechanical or manual), or agitation.
- (11) Provision shall be made for completely and rapidly draining the filter.
- (12) Each filter unit shall be provided with an access opening of not less than a standard eleven (11) inch by fifteen (15) inch manhole and cover.

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- (13) Pressure filter tanks shall be supported by jack legs or other supports to give a free movement of air under each tank and to permit access for painting.
- (14) Filter turn-over cycle shall be of a capacity to completely filter the entire pool body in not more than eight (8) hours, and preferably six (6) hours.

(Code 1986, § 33-77)

Sec. 33-78. Compound gauge required.

The pump suction header shall be provided with a compound gauge between the pump strainer and the pump, which will indicate both positive and negative head.

(Code 1986, § 33-78)

Sec. 33-79. Strainers.

(a) At all pressure-type filter plants or where the circulating pump is used for vacuum cleaning the pool, a suitable strainer or screen shall be provided to remove solids, debris, hair, lint, etc. Where a wet well is provided, the strainer shall consist of a removable screen through which all water entering the pump shall pass. Where no wet well is provided or where the suction cleaner or any other suction line is piped directly from the pool to the pumps, a pot-type strainer with removable strainer basket shall be provided. The strainer basket shall be of a rigid construction sufficiently strong to prevent collapsing when clogged. One extra strainer basket shall be provided.

(b) Any type of screen or strainer basket shall be fabricated of a corrosion-resistant material or shall have a protecting coating of such material.

(c) Screen or strainer basket shall have maximum openings no greater than seventy-five (75) percent of the maximum dimensions of the solids which will pass through the pump impeller without clogging and the total clear area of all openings shall be not less than four (4) times the area of the largest sized pipe from the pool to the strainer influent.

(Code 1986, § 33-79)

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Sec. 33-80. Rate-of-flow indicator.

(a) Every public swimming pool provided with a recirculation system shall be provided with a rate-of-flow indicator with the activating element installed with adequate clear distance upstream and downstream to obtain a reasonable degree of accuracy.

(b) In filter installations, the rate indicator shall be on the pump discharge line leading to the filters and shall be calibrated for, and provided with, a scale reading in gallons per minute and shall have a range of at least ten (10) percent below the established filtration rate and ten (10) percent above the backwash rate established.

(Code 1986, § 33-80)

Sec. 33-81. Mechanical pool fittings.

(a) Where overflow gutters are installed, outlet spacing shall not be greater than fifteen (15) feet on centers.

(b) Overflow gutter branch lines from each drain fitting shall not be less than two (2) inches I.P.S.

(c) Pool inlets and outlets shall be provided and arranged to produce uniform circulation of water and the maintenance of uniform chlorine residual throughout the pool; there shall be at least four (4) inlets for the smallest pool.

(d) Provisions shall be made to adjust the flow through all inlets.

(e) Maximum flow rates (in gpm) through various sized inlet branches shall not be more than as listed below:

Size:	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"
GPM:	10	20	30	50

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(f) In pools with surface area greater than fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet or length in excess of sixty (60) feet, inlets shall be placed around the entire perimeter. In any case, an adequate number of inlets shall be provided, properly spaced and located to accomplish complete recirculation and the assurance of uniform and adequate sterilizing medium at all times.
(Code 1986, § 33-81)

Sec. 33-82. Main drain spacing.

(a) When the outlets to pool pump suction are installed in the pool floor near one end, the spacing shall not be greater than twenty (20) feet on centers and an outlet shall be provided not more than fifteen (15) feet from each side wall. At least one (1) outlet shall be provided at the lowest point of the floor to completely drain the entire floor area.

(b) The outlet grate clear area shall be such that when the maximum flow of water is being pumped through the floor outlet, the velocity through the clear area of the grate shall not be greater than one and one-half (1½) feet per second. Outlet grates shall be slotted and the minimum dimension of slots shall be not more than one-half (½) inch.

(c) Where outlet fittings consist of parallel plates, of so-called antivortex type where the water enters the fittings from the sides, rather than through a grating facing upward, entrance velocities may be increased to six (6) feet per second.

(d) All pool fittings shall be of corrosion-resistant materials.
(Code 1986, § 33-82)

Sec. 33-83. Piping.

(a) The determination of sizes of pipe, fittings and valves on the complete main pump suction line from the swimming pool shall be based upon a rate of friction losses for piping of not more than six (6) feet per one hundred (100) feet of pipe based upon Hazen-Williams formulae for fifteen (15) year old piping.

(b) All piping on the discharge side of the pump for filtration and to the point for discharge of backwash water from the filter plant shall have pipe sizes determined on a basis of friction losses which shall not be more than twelve (12) feet per one hundred (100) feet and the velocity in any pipe

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shall not exceed ten (10) feet per second and pipe selection shall be made based upon Hazen-Williams formulae for fifteen (15) year old pipe. In the determination of pipe sizes required, the criterion which would call for the largest pipe shall govern.

(c) All pool piping shall be supported by piers or otherwise to preclude against possible settlement which will either provide dirt traps or air pockets and a condition which would result in rupture of the lines.

(d) All pressure and suction lines shall have a uniform slope in one (1) direction of not less than three inches per one hundred (100) feet. Gravity waste lines around the pool six (6) inches or smaller shall have a minimum slope of one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot. Lines larger than six (6) inches and all outfall waste mains shall be designed with a size of pipe and slope to freely carry the maximum flows required and with no surcharge or back pressure in lines. All piping and equipment shall be provided with positive means of completely draining all water to prevent damage from freezing.
(Code 1986, § 33-83)

Sec. 33-84. Pump and motor.

(a) A pump and motor unit shall be provided for recirculation of the pool water which has been selected for performance and will meet the conditions of quantity required for filtering and cleaning the filters with the total dynamic head developed by the complete system. The requirements for filtration shall be based upon the maximum head loss developed immediately prior to washing the filters. The motor shall be nonoverloading in continuous operation for filtration under all conditions but may be overloaded within the service factor for conditions of backwash and for emptying the pool.

(b) Pump performance curve for the unit to be installed shall be provided and submitted to proper authorities for review and approval.
(Code 1986, § 33-84)

Sec. 33-85. Vacuum cleaner.

Where facilities are installed integrally in the pool piping system for the operation of a vacuum cleaner, the piping and hose shall be required to produce not more than fifteen (15) feet total head loss and the pump, while moving four (4) gallons per lineal inch of cleaner head.
(Code 1986, § 33-85)

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Sec. 33-86. Sterilizing agent.

Some means of sterilizing the pool water shall be used which provides a residual of sterilizing agent in the pool water. Either chlorine or bromine may be used for this purpose. In either case, adequate feeding equipment and equipment for testing residuals must be employed. Inasmuch as chlorine is almost universally used, minimum standards for the use of chlorine are given below:

- (1) Equipment for supplying chlorine or compounds of chlorine shall be of capacity to feed one pound of available chlorine per three thousand (3,000) gallons of pool volume per twenty-four (24) hour period. This may be reduced by fifty (50) percent for Type E pools.
- (2) In all public pools, elementary chlorine shall be supplied by means of a gas chlorinator which controls and regulates the flow of the gas and mixes it in a water solution which in turn is injected into the pool water circulating system ahead of the filters.
- (3) An exception to these criteria may be made in all types of pools where bromine may be substituted for chlorine and appropriate equipment of acceptable and approved type supplied for feeding this material.
- (4) A further exception to subsection (b) of this section shall permit the use of hypochlorite supplied by a suitable hypochlorinator in all pools having a capacity of not more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) gallons of water.
- (5) Any hypochlorinator, to be acceptable for public pool use, shall conform to the following requirements and shall be sold by the manufacturer explicitly to meet these conditions and so warranted:
 - a. Capacity shall be adequate to supply one (1) pound of free chlorine per three thousand (3,000) gallons of water in the pool per twenty-four (24) hour period.

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- b. Feed shall be positive under all conditions of pressure in the circulating system, and without construction of the pump suction line whether this line is flooded or under vacuum head.
 - c. Feed rate shall be adjustable with the pump in operation. Each suction stroke of the pump shall be visible through a sight feed indicator.
 - d. Regulation shall be provided to ensure constant feed with varying supply or back pressure.
 - e. Positive features to prevent backflow from circulation system to the solution container and provision for reducing the free line from calcium hypochlorite entering the pool to a minimum.
 - f. No illegal cross-connection with domestic water supply shall be permitted.
- (6) The term "chlorine" shall not be used to refer to any hypochlorite compounds nor to any material except elementary, free chlorine, which occurs at atmospheric pressure and normal summer temperatures as a gas, commercially sold in a compressed form as a liquid. Only equipment used to supply or feed elementary chlorine may be referred to or used to describe a chlorinator. Hypochlorite compounds containing chlorine shall only be known and sold as a "hypochlorite" such as calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochloride, et al.; and may not be called chlorine. Equipment used to supply or feed a hypochlorite compound shall be known as a chlorinator. Use of either "chlorine" or "chlorinator" improperly, in this manner, represents clear and improper misrepresentation.

(Code 1986, § 33-86)

Sec. 33-87. Chlorine compartment.

(a) Where gaseous equipment is provided below grade in a filter room or in any part of a building which provides housing, the mechanical proportioning device and cylinders of chlorine shall be housed in a reasonably gastight, corrosion-resistant and mechanically vented enclosure. Airtight ducts from the bottom of the enclosure to atmosphere in an unrestricted area and a motor-driven exhaust fan capable of producing at least one (1) air change per minute shall be provided. Automatic louvers of

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good design near the bottom of the enclosure for admitting fresh air are required. An opening at least eighteen (18) inches square, glazed with clear glass, and artificial illumination shall be provided in an amount such that the essential performance of the equipment may be observed, at all times, without opening the enclosure.

(b) Electrical switches for the control of artificial lighting and ventilation shall be on the outside of the enclosure adjacent to the door. The floor area of the enclosure shall be of adequate size to house the chlorinator, fan, scales and one (1) extra chlorine cylinder. Gas masks approved by the Bureau of Mines for protection against chlorine gas shall be provided, mounted outside the chlorine compartment.

(Code 1986, § 33-87)

Sec. 33-88. Testing equipment.

A test set shall be provided for the determination of free chlorine residual and the pH hydrogen ion content in the pool water, of colorimetric type. A supply of appropriate re-agents for making each type of test shall be provided. Color standards shall be furnished for each of the tests called for below, which shall effect an accurate comparison to sample to be tested, both from the standpoint of color as well as density, and shall be permanent and nonfading. Materials used shall be resistant to corrosion.

Chlorine color standards..... 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5 ppm.

pH color standards..... 6.8, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 8.0, 8.4

(Code 1986, § 33-88)

Sec. 33-89. Coagulant feeder and pH adjustment.

(a) The coagulant feeder shall be an electrically powered, positive-displacement type pump to ensure full delivery of the chemical solution being fed. Feed rate shall be adjustable with the pump in operation. Each suction stroke of the pump shall be visible through a sight feed indicator. The point of application shall be on the suction side of the circulating pump. The feeder shall be capable of delivering sufficient chemical solution to treat the pool water with a dosage of not less than three (3) grains per gallon.

(b) (1) For adjustment for pools of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) gallons capacity, an electrically powered, positive displacement type pump shall be

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used. The point of application shall be in the return line between the filters and the pool. The capacity of the feeder shall be such that the pH of the pool will be maintained as set forth in section 33-90(4).

- (2) For pools less than seventy-five thousand (75,000) gallons capacity other means of pH control such as pH blocks, etc., will be accepted.
- (3) Cast-iron pot-type feeders or any feeder that depends on differential pressures are prohibited.

(Code 1986, § 33-89)

Sec. 33-90. Quality of water.

The equipment, when operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, shall provide water meeting the following standards:

- (1) Shall meet the state's department of public health's requirements for bacteriologically potable water.
- (2) Shall have a degree of clarity such that a disc two (2) inches in diameter which is divided into quadrants in alternate colors of red and black shall be clearly discernible through fifteen (15) feet of water and the different colors readily distinguishable.
- (3) Shall have a minimum free available chlorine residual at any point in the pool of not less than 0.4 ppm and not more than 1.5 ppm at any time.
- (4) The pH or measure of hydrogen ion content at no time shall be below 7.4 and shall be maintained between this limit and 8.2 on the hydrogen ion scale.

(Code 1986, § 33-90)

Sec. 33-91. Electrical and lighting requirements.

(a) *Submarine lighting.* Where submarine lighting is used, not less than 0.5 watts shall be employed per square foot of pool area.

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(b) *Area lighting.* Where submarine lighting is employed, area lights shall be provided for the deck areas and directed toward the deck areas and away from the pool surface insofar as practical in a total capacity of not less than 0.6 watts per square feet of deck area. Where submarine lighting is not employed and night swimming is permitted, area and pool lighting combined shall be provided in an amount of not less than 0.2 watts per square foot of pool area.

(c) *Compliance with code.* All wiring in connection with requirements for a swimming pool for lighting or power shall conform with the National Electrical Code.

(d) *Grounding.* In addition to any other grounding, each submarine light unit shall be individually grounded by means of a screwed or bolted connection to the metal junction box from which the branch circuit to the individual light proceeds.

(e) *Overhead wiring.* No electrical wiring for lights or power shall be permitted to pass overhead within twenty (20) feet of the pool enclosure.

(Code 1986, § 33-91)

Sec. 33-92. Number of bathers.

The maximum number of persons in bathing attire within the pool enclosure or the bathing area shall be limited to one person per twenty (20) square feet of pool and deck area combined.

(Code 1986, § 33-92)

Sec. 33-93. Bathhouses.

(a) Adequate dressing and sanitary plumbing facilities shall be provided for every public swimming pool. An exception to this may be made in Types B, C, D, E and F pools where available facilities are provided in connection with the general development for other purposes, etc., of adequate capacity and number, in close proximity to the pool.

(b) Every bathhouse shall be provided with separate facilities for each sex with no interconnection between the provisions for male and female. The rooms shall be well-lighted, drained, ventilated and of good construction, with impervious materials employed in general, finished in light colors and so developed and planned that good sanitation can be maintained throughout the building at all times.

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- (1) *Minimum sanitary plumbing facilities.* Minimum sanitary plumbing facilities shall be provided as follows:
- a. *Males.*
 - i. One water closet combination, one lavatory and one urinal shall be presumed to be adequate for the first one hundred (100) bathers. One water closet and one urinal shall be provided for each additional one hundred fifty (150) bathers or major fraction thereof. One lavatory shall be provided for each two hundred (200) additional bathers.
 - ii. A minimum of three (3) shower heads shall be provided which shall be presumed to be adequate for the first one hundred fifty (150) males and one shower outlet shall be provided for each additional fifty (50) male bathers.
 - b. *Females.*
 - i. A minimum of two (2) water closet combinations shall be provided in each bathhouse building and this shall be presumed to be adequate for the first one hundred (100) females.
 - ii. One additional water closet combination shall be provided for each additional seventy-five (75) females or fraction thereof.
 - iii. One (1) lavatory shall be provided as a minimum, which shall be considered adequate for the first seventy-five (75) females.
 - iv. One (1) additional lavatory shall be provided for each additional seventy-five (75) females in attendance, or major fraction thereof.

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- v. A minimum of two (2) shower heads shall be provided, which shall be presumed to be adequate for the first one hundred (100) females and one shower shall be added for each fifty (50) additional females.
 - c. *Male/female ratio.* These minimum criteria for bathhouse plumbing facilities shall be based upon the anticipated maximum attendance in bathers. Facilities for either sex shall be based upon a ratio of sixty (60) percent of the total number of bathers being male and forty (40) percent being female, excepting where the pool is confined to use by one (1) sex only, wherein one hundred (100) percent of plumbing facility requirements shall be provided for that sex.
 - d. *Showers and dressing booths.* Shower and dressing booths shall be provided in female dressing space and dressing booths shall be provided with curtains or other means of seclusion. This condition may be subject to variations for schools and other institutional use where a pool may be open only to one sex at a time.
- (2) *Drinking fountain.* Not less than one (1) drinking fountain shall be provided available to bathers both at the pool and in the bathhouse.
 - (3) *Hose bibbs.* Hose bibbs shall be provided for slushing down the dressing rooms and bathhouse interior.
 - (4) *Floors.* The floors of the bathhouse shall be of concrete, free of joints or openings and shall be continuous throughout the area with a very slight texture to minimize slipping, but which shall be relatively smooth to ensure complete cleaning. Floor drains shall be provided to ensure positive drainage of all parts of the building with a slope in the floor of not less than one-fourth (1/2) inch per foot, toward drains.
 - (5) *Hot water.* Tempered water only will be provided at all shower heads. Water heater and thermostatic mixing valve shall be inaccessible to bathers and will be capable of providing two (2) gpm of ninety (90) degrees Fahrenheit water to each shower head, and no hot or cold water shall be supplied.

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(c) No difference in elevation, requiring steps, shall be provided in the interior of male and female dressing areas. No steps shall be permitted between the bathhouse and the pool deck areas adjoining and should it be necessary that the bathhouse floor be at a different elevation from the pool decks, ramps shall be provided at the access doors. Where ramps are used between the bathhouse and pool decks, the slope shall not exceed three (3) inches per foot and shall be positively nonslip.

(d) All partitions between portions of the dressing room areas, screen partitions, shower, toilet and dressing room booths shall be of durable material not subject to damage by water and shall be so designed that a waterway is provided between the partitions and floor to permit thorough cleaning of the floor area with hose and brooms.

(e) Soap dispensers for providing either liquid or powdered soap shall be provided at each lavatory and between each pair of shower heads, and dispensers must be of all-metal or plastic type and no glass permitted in these units.

(f) Mirrors shall be provided over each lavatory and toilet paper holders shall be provided at each water closet.

(g) All water provided for drinking fountains, lavatories and showers shall be potable, meet the requirements and conform with the standards of the United States Public Health Service. (Code 1986, § 33-93)

Sec. 33-94. Food service.

Where provision is made for serving food and/or beverages at the pool, no containers of glass or other material which might be a hazard to bathers' feet, when broken, shall be used. The area shall be so arranged and posted to prohibit the consumption of food and beverages on the pool decks proper.

(Code 1986, § 33-94)

Sec. 33-95. Wading pools.

(a) By definition, a "wading pool" shall normally be a small pool for non-swimming children only, used only for wading and shall have a maximum depth at the deepest point not greater than twenty-four (24) inches.

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(b) Owing to the high degree of pollution likely to be present, a wading pool shall have a maximum turnover cycle of four (4) hours. The supply to the wading pool shall consist of filtered and chlorinated water from the large pool filtration and recirculation system. The circulating outlets from the wading pool may be wasted or may be returned to the circulation system of the large pool at the suction side of the pump for refiltration. There shall also be provided a waste outlet at the deepest point of the wading pool, by means of which it shall be completely emptied to waste.

(c) In general, standards of sanitation in circulation, surface skimming and all other details shall be equal or superior to those for swimming pools. Wading pools, by the nature of their usage, are likely to become polluted and a public hazard. Where installed, they shall be operated very carefully to minimize the danger to the public health. They shall be drained, scrubbed out and disinfected once daily. It is considered to be very desirable to install a spray pool in lieu of a wading pool, wherein no water stands at any time but is drained away freely to sewers as it sprays over the area.
(Code 1986, § 33-95)

Sec. 33-96. Utility connections.

(a) No direct mechanical connection between a source of domestic water supply shall be made to a swimming pool or the piping therefor, thereby eliminating a cross connection to what may become a source of contamination.

(b) The water supply for filling the pool, when derived from a potable supply, shall be by means of an overfall fillspout to the pool, or an overfall supply to a surge tank, wherein the water will freely overflow at deck level or the top of the surge tank, before coming into contact with the water supply outlet.

(c) The disposition of sanitary sewage from the bathhouse shall be into a sanitary sewer, a septic tank or other waste line which meets with the approval of local health authorities.

(d) Whenever any waste from the swimming pool is connected to a sanitary sewer or a storm sewer, an air-gap or a relief manhole shall be provided which will positively preclude against surge or backflow introducing contaminated water into the swimming pool or the water treatment plant as covered elsewhere.

(Code 1986, § 33-96)

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Sec. 33-97. Indoor pool temperature.

Temperature of indoor pools shall be maintained between seventy-five (75) degrees and eighty-five (85) degrees, Fahrenheit, with exceptions made in Type E pools.
(Code 1986, § 33-97)

Sec. 33-98. Diving towers.

Diving towers in excess of three (3) meters in height shall not be considered as acceptable in a public pool without special provisions, controls and definite limitations on their use.
(Code 1986, § 33-98)

Sec. 33-99. Operating instructions.

Upon the completion of any swimming pool, the owner and his operators shall be given complete written and oral instructions in the operation of the pool and all of the equipment, in the maintenance of the equipment. Also, these instructions shall consist of operation of the plant under his observation for a period of not less than three (3) days. All valves shall be permanently tagged and valve operating schedule shall be provided for every operation. Instructions shall be supplied in not less than two (2) copies.
(Code 1986, § 33-99)